

THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. III.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 16, 1924

No. 17

First Steps Taken Towards Collective Buying for Alberta Co-operative Associations

Committee Appointed by Alberta Co-operative League Asks All Co-operative Associations in Province to Submit Orders for Staple Lines—League Joins in Protest Against Proposed New Freight Rates Classification

Definite steps towards the development of a system of co-operative buying, with a view to the eventual creation of a general wholesale buying organization for the service of co-operative associations throughout the Province of Alberta, were taken at the Second Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative League, held in Red Deer on Tuesday, June 3rd, when a committee consisting of A. Litt, president of the League, S. S. Sears, chairman of the U. F. A. Central Co-operative Marketing Committee, A. P. Moan of Wetaskiwin and R. M. McCool of Crossfield, was appointed for the purpose of furthering the undertaking.

The committee is now at work, and all co-operative associations in the Province have been asked to make out trial orders for fall requirements and forward these to Mr. Sears, at the U. F. A. Central Office, Calgary, where they will be assembled and sent to the various manufacturing and wholesale firms of the Dominion, for competitive prices on carload shipments.

QUESTIONNAIRE SENT OUT

Since the adjournment of the convention a questionnaire has been sent to the co-operative associations by Mr. Sears, who asks for particulars of the capital of each, turnover for 1923, lines which are being handled, farm products which are being marketed, and length of time that each association has been in operation.

"If it is found that a real saving can be made," says Mr. Sears in a circular accompanying the questionnaire, "you will of course be notified, and if agreeable the deal will be closed.

"No money is necessary at the present time, as this is a co-operative move on the part of your committee to buy in quantity and to get price, but it is clearly understood by each association that they will be directly responsible for the financing of their own purchases, when the order has been filled.

PLACE ORDER FOR STAPLE LINES FIRST

"Your committee felt that we should start in a small way, and consequently the first order submitted should be confined to all staple lines of groceries, apples and dried fruits, etc. While this does not seem to be a very pretentious beginning, it is a start, and if found successful, other lines will be attempted later, and it is hoped that eventually a permanent co-operative wholesale buying organization can be established.

"We have at the present time an offer from one large importing and manufacturing firm in Vancouver, for the exclusive handling of their products in Alberta, and we believe that a strong effort should be made at this time to make our connections.

OFFICERS OF ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE

Hon. President—Geo. Keen.
President—A. Litt, Bentley.
Vice-President—Mr. Freeman, Wetaskiwin.
Secretary-Treasurer — T. Swindlehurst, Edgerton.
Committee—Messrs. Halsall, Killam; A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin; R. M. McCool, Crossfield; H. C. Beckner, Carstairs, and H. W. Molyneux, Calgary.
All of the above were last year's officers, unanimously re-elected.

"I might suggest, however, that you send in the names of the wholesalers with whom you are now doing business, and whether or not it is absolutely necessary that you be furnished with any particular brand of articles.

"To make this endeavor really successful it must be Province-wide, and have the support of all the truly co-operative associations in the

Province.

"You have been THINKING co-operation; TALKING co-operation; NOW ACT CO-OPERATION. Answer this letter immediately, and the wheels will be put in motion for that change you have long wished for—a truly co-operative wholesale buying organization."

THREE TYPES OF WHOLESALE BUYING ORGANIZATION

In his address at the League convention, three types of organizations which might be utilized by co-operative associations for the purposes of combined or co-operative buying, were described by Mr. Sears.

"These," he said, "are as follows:

"1st. The Agency, which confines its activities to collecting quotations from manufacturers and wholesalers, transmitting them to the local associations, and in turn assembling the orders and transmitting them to the manufacturers. Very little outlay of capital is required.

"2nd. The Syndicate. This does a commission business, bulks the orders from the local associations and buys from the wholesalers. It also buys on its own account. The Syndicate needs capital or guarantors.

"3rd. Wholesale Society. This is the true co-operative society of co-operative societies and requires everything on a large scale, capital, organization, salesmen, etc.

"Obviously the wholesale society is out of the question at the present time, but is the ultimate goal that we should strive for. However, I believe that a combination of the first two plans can be accomplished and an endeavor should be made now toward this end.

"The first thing to be done is for the local co-operative associations to make out a trial order. Send it to Central Office where the various orders will be assembled in bulk and the general order transmitted to the manufacturers and wholesalers for prices.

EMPHASIS ON VOLUME

"The whole emphasis at the present time should be placed on volume to get price, and to interest manufacturers rather than jobbers and wholesalers and be able to take advantage of carload freight rates.

(Continued on Page 7)



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CALGARY

Growth Slow Owing to Lateness of Season

Official Crop Report Shows That Precipitation Has Not Been so Generous as Last Year

(By C. G. Groff, Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton)

EDMONTON, June 13.—Grain crops throughout the Province are making satisfactory progress in spite of unusually backward conditions. Growth in most districts has been slow owing to the lateness of the spring, and general backwardness of the weather since seeding. Precipitation has not been as generous this season as was the case in the same period of last year, but the existence of a greater reserve of moisture from the fall and winter gave the crop a healthy start. Fresh precipitation within the past week has greatly improved conditions in most parts of the Province, and there is every reason for optimism in the situation.

Rain Still Needed

In the south-eastern districts there have been light showers since last report, but rain is still needed over rather a large area. Heavy precipitation has been recorded in south-western districts, where the situation is very satisfactory. In the central and northern areas precipitation has not been so heavy, although there have been generous local showers, and light rains over most of these areas. Districts north of Wetaskiwin as far as the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts and east and west of Edmonton were visited by a much-welcomed heavy rain in the past 48 hours.

Since last report the weather generally has been cool, with some frost which damaged garden stuff to a certain extent, but did not touch the growing grain. The demand is now for warmer weather.

Little If Any Increase

Seeding of practically all crops is now completed, with the exception of green feed in some localities. Recent rains have encouraged the seeding of a larger area in oats and other crops, but the wheat acreage will show little, if any increase over that of last year.

New wheat is above ground from seven to ten inches, and other grains are showing. Winter rye is in bloom in the south, sweet clover shows little winter killing. Alfalfa is showing a splendid growth in the southern irrigation districts. Pasturage conditions are much improved over most of the Province.

Grasshoppers, though appearing in several districts, have done little damage to crops. Cutworms are reported to be bothering the crops in a few localities. Caterpillars are doing great damage to trees in the central and northern areas, but do not touch the grain crops.

Livestock conditions are fairly satisfactory, many winter-fed cattle are now being marketed at very good prices. The average prices maintained at the recent bull sales at Calgary, Lacombe and Edmonton were encouragingly high.

Delegates Elected to Annual Meeting of the Wheat Pool

The result of the election of delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., to be held in Calgary on August 12th, is given below. It is understood that more than twice as many ballots were cast in the election this year, as in the first Pool election held in 1923.

In each district, the name of the delegate receiving the largest number of votes is (Continued on page 14)

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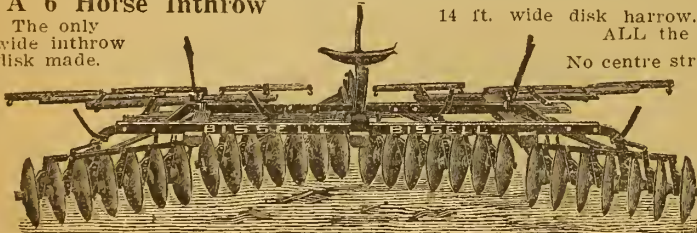
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EDITORIAL

Five thousand dollars per settler may have been a fairly heavy price to pay to the Canada Colonization Association, but it must always be remembered that the 35 settlers brought into the Dominion by the organization will help us to pay off the national debt.

* * *

This association, formerly known as the Western Canada Colonization Association, was prior to 1921 under the patronage of the former Government. Responsibility for this expensive fiasco therefore rests in part on the late Conservative administration.

* * *

When a group of Alberta members and other "extremists" fought for Government inspection of banks last year they were opposed by both of the old parties, and voted down. This year the Minister of Finance, somewhat late in the day, has introduced a resolution in principle the same as the rejected resolution of 1923.

* * *

The U. F. A. members of the House of Commons are not members of a political party. In the work of the House of Commons they seek the closest co-operation with representatives from other Provinces in furthering the policies of the farmers' organizations, and in promoting all progressive legislation, but there is no reason in the world why their usefulness should be impaired by the bad management, or worse, of the Progressive whip, as, according to the Ottawa Citizen, it has been impaired.

The Citizen is subservient to no political party, but it is a consistent supporter of progressive policies. It is a shrewd observer of Parliamentary events and tendencies, and its criticism of the methods of the whips cannot lightly be disregarded. It is to be hoped that the U. F. A. members at least will unitedly take whatever action may be found necessary to meet the situation to which the Citizen has drawn attention.

* * *

Discussing the article on the Mineral Tax Act contributed by George H. Ross, K.C., to the last issue of "The U. F. A.", the Edmonton Journal suggests that the present is an inopportune time to protest.

We are absolutely opposed to the temporizing policy which the Journal advises. The issue is of vital importance, not only to the people of Alberta, but to those of every other Province, and to every Provincial Government in Canada, and in view of the dangerous character of the precedent which the Dominion Government seeks to establish, it cannot be allowed to go by default.

The case presented by Mr. Brownlee a few weeks ago, and by Mr. Ross in the last issue of "The U. F. A." is unchallengeable. The action of the Ottawa Government is a threat to every Province. If the political party which happens to be in office today can disallow Provincial legislation at the

behest of powerful tax-exempted corporations in one instance, it may do so in another. No legislation passed by a Provincial Assembly will be free from the danger of the intolerable interference of whatever political party may chance to be in office at Ottawa at any future time. Corporations which may have means of bringing influence to bear upon a Dominion Government will gain confidence that by this means they may always hope to obtain disallowance of Provincial legislation which they happen to dislike.

And it must be remembered that the action of the Dominion Government lifts from the shoulders of certain corporations a burden of taxation which must be transferred in its entirety to the general taxpayers of Alberta, of whom the farmers are the largest group. More than ten and a half million acres owned by two corporations are freed from taxation of their mineral holdings, by virtue of the benevolent interference in their behalf of the Ottawa authorities.

* * *

In support of the policy expressed in the Woodsworth-Shaw amendment the organized farmers have always maintained a united front. The budget was not endangered by the amendment, and a solid Farmer vote in its favor would, we believe, have made every future advance easier to accomplish. From the standpoint of economic expediency, therefore, as well as on other grounds, those who supported the amendment took the desirable course. It is unfortunate that the Farmer members did not unite behind their own policy.

* * *

When confronted by new situations, the British Government has recently abandoned a number of Parliamentary conventions, even conventions concerning financial measures. What can be done in the British House, in this respect, can be done also in the Canadian House of Commons.

* * *

Elsewhere are published three letters from members on the subject of oleomargarine. The policy of the organization as expressed in the Annual Convention has been dealt with previously, and our own view is that stringent regulations as to coloring and marking will provide every legitimate safeguard against misrepresentation.

As to the suggestion that the farmers should demand tariff protection in any form, we are satisfied that even from the standpoint of the most short-sighted "expediency", agriculture would lose five dollars for every fifty cents that might be gained by playing into the hands of the protectionists. We have no doubt that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would be willing to concede an illusory "protection" of Canadian farm products, as the price of the abandonment by the farmers of the reductions recently obtained at Ottawa, and the demand for further reductions. United States farmers are beginning to discover that they cannot hope to rehabilitate their industry through the instrumentality of the tariff.

The fundamental economic problems of the Canadian farmers will not be solved by tariff reform, though a lowering of the tariff will bring some measure of relief.

* * *

No members have remained more staunchly true to the policies of the organization which elected them and to the interests of the farmers, than the members whom Mr. Christie derides in the concluding paragraph of a letter published in this issue.

* * *

The Farm and Ranch Review, to quote a recent issue, is "trying to serve the farmer"—by attacking U. F. A. members of the House of Commons for carrying into practice the policy of the organized farmers as expressed in their Annual Conventions.

(Continued on page 6)

Maintain Integrity of Organization and Stand Fast by Its Principles

Influence of Farmers' Representatives on Canadian Policy Shown in the Budget—Progress Determined by Measure of Co-operation and Unity

By ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

During the heat of the session, and amidst the sometimes bewildering diversity of our duties here, it is a matter of some difficulty to obtain a just perspective of the principal events which have transpired, or to understand fully the true value of such progress as has been made.

Perhaps, however, the most outstanding feature of this session has been the increasing influence of the Progressive, or Farmers' group, upon the policies of our country, and upon the activities of Parliament, and its various committees.

This influence was shown very clearly in the budget, which has just passed the House, which, with all its inadequacies, was unique in that, for the first time, a definite policy was enunciated, and, to a limited degree, embodied in legislation, which recognized the paramount importance of our basic industries, and of agriculture in particular.

Defections on Budget Vote

The significance of this is best understood when we consider the turmoil which it created amongst the protected interests in the country, and the virulent opposition which it engendered amongst the proponents of protection in this House, an opposition which was not confined to the members of the Conservative party, but which extended also to the protective wing of the Liberal party, and led to the defection of a number of such on the budget vote.

The different committees are hard at work now on various important matters, and there too, a gradual change of opinion is increasingly evident, notably, perhaps, in the Banking Committee, where suggestions which were received with derision last session are now considered very carefully, and in one instance, at least, that of Government inspection of banks, our ideas have been adopted by the Acting Minister of Finance, and will in all probability become law. We have good hopes also, that some system of rural credits will be inaugurated in the not too distant future.

The questions arising out of the failure of the Home Bank, in regard to the reimbursement of depositors, and the possible formation of a system of insured deposits for the future, are still being discussed, and are finding a good deal of sympathetic consideration in the committee.

Soldier Settlers' Problems

In the Committee on Soldiers' Re-Establishment, and in the Railway and Agricultural Committees, the presence of a number of men who understand farming conditions in this country, and who are qualified to speak with some authority on those subjects, is proving to be of increasing value. Taking one instance, the vexed question of Soldiers' Land Settlement, we have good hopes that we will be able to find some solution of the problem, which will take into account the depreciated value of farm products, as applied to debt redemption, and the other matters of importance which arise

Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U. F. A. group in the House of Commons, will contribute the Ottawa letter in the next issue of "The U. F. A.", and will be followed by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., U. F. A. member for West Edmonton.

Much important business remains to be dealt with by Parliament, and it appears possible that the session may continue into July. Among the questions to be dealt with is the vitally important one of redistribution.

are at least receiving close study and careful consideration.

On the whole, our progress towards fairer conditions, and more equal opportunities, although disappointingly slow, has, I believe, justified the movement which sent us here.

Need for Harmony

One thing is abundantly apparent, that in union is strength, and that in lack of unity, and lack of harmonious co-operation in the Progressive group in Parliament, or in the organization at home, lies the only hope of those who are opposed to our endeavors.

The battle is Canadian wide, if not indeed world wide. Our opponents recognize no boundaries, but are aligning themselves beneath the banner of Special Privilege from Halifax to Vancouver, and while those of us who stand for progress, who stand for the betterment of conditions, not only for the farmer, but for the great mass of producers and consumers in this country, may differ as to details, and as to methods, we share a common objective, and by fighting shoulder to shoulder, will eventually attain our desired end.

Stand Fast by Principles

It is important that we maintain the integrity of our organization, and in-

crease its strength. It is important that we stand fast by the principles in which we believe, and it is vital that we recognize, as the foundation of our movement, the solid rock of co-operation.

Our progress, and our influence here, have been measured by the extent to which we have worked together. The same has been true as applied to our organized activities at home, and when we have all thoroughly learned that lesson, success is assured.

FARMER OWNED GRAIN CONCERNS IN U. S.

An analysis of reports from 3,029 farmers' business organizations handling grain, received prior to February 5, 1924, has been issued by the Agricultural Co-operation Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

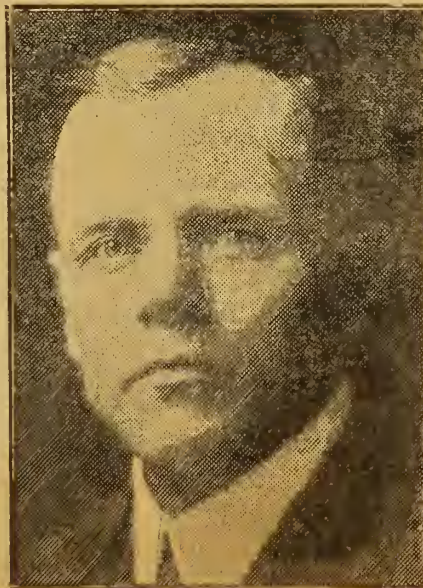
The organizations reporting included those handling wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, and other grains. It also included associations operating grain elevators, grain warehouses, such as are found in the Northwestern states, associations which market without owning the facilities for the physical handling of grain, and associations established in the central markets for the selling of grain. While reports were not received from all associations, it is believed that the figure given represents approximately three-fourths of the producer owned and controlled grain marketing associations now functioning.

Of the 3,029 associations from which reports were received, 2,339 were classified as grain elevators and 661 as marketing organizations. Some of the associations also engaged in other lines of business; 417 handled livestock; 426 handled seeds, and 570 were conducting miscellaneous activities.

Approximately 99 per cent. of the associations reporting were incorporated; 97.7 per cent. reported having capital stock; 52 per cent. were composed of producers only; 86 per cent. paid dividends on capital stock; 65 per cent. paid patronage dividends; 83 per cent. reported that they were co-operative; 98 per cent. that they handled the products of non-members. Of the total 3.6 per cent. were operating under contracts compelling their members to deliver their products to the association.

Over 89 per cent. of all the associations were located in the twelve north central states. Five states are credited with nearly half of the total membership in these associations. They are, in order of numerical importance: Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. A total membership of 333,560 was reported by 2,358 associations.

Reports were received from 1,848 associations regarding the amount of business transacted in connection with the 1922 grain crop. The total amount of business reported was \$349,199,000: an average of \$188,950 per association, and of \$1,270 per member.



ALFRED SPEAKMAN, M.P.

Colonizing Canada at \$5,714 a Settler

A Sequel to the Defeat of Motion by H. E. Spencer in House of Commons Last Year—Colonization Company Received \$200,000 From Ottawa Government and Railways, and Obtained Just 35 Settlers

Very strong criticism of the grant to the Canada Colonization Association was offered at the session of Parliament of 1923 by many of the U. F. A. members of the House of Commons. H. E. Spencer, member for Battle River, moved a reduction of \$675,000 in the immigration and colonization estimates, in protest against the Government policy. The motion was defeated, though, as the result of the objections raised, the Government afterwards reduced the amount of the vote by \$50,000. They did not, however, reduce the grant to the Colonization Association.

On May 12th of the present year, Hon. J. A. Robb stated in answer to a question by Mr. Coote, that the Government had paid this Association \$100,000 during the year, that the transcontinental railways had jointly paid another \$100,000, and that the Association had brought into Canada during the period 1923-24, exactly 35 settlers. He could not say how many families these 35 settlers included. The cost per settler was thus \$5,714.29.

U. F. A. Stand Was Ridiculed

In view of this disclosure, and of the fact that the Farmer and Labor members who fought against the grant were attacked and ridiculed in many daily and weekly newspapers, and even subject to criticism by some Progressive members of the House of Commons, the debate of 1923 makes interesting reading. We publish the following brief extracts from Hansard:

March 13, 1923:

Mr. Kennedy (West Edmonton): "Will the Government have any supervision over the salaries of the officers of that company?"

No Supervision Over Salaries

Hon. Mr. Stewart: "No, not any more than as regards the Salvation Army. . . The manager of the company is Mr. Howard Everett. . . This gentleman thoroughly understands the business in which he is engaged, and he thinks he can make a success of it."

Mr. Sutherland: "Am I correct in inferring from the Minister's remarks that this land corporation are to receive 10 per cent. on the purchase price of the lands they dispose of, and also about \$10,000 per month from the Government, and that they on their part, according to the arrangements made, are to bring out at least 200 families? In other words, are they to receive \$600 per family as a bonus?"

Mr. Stewart: "I merely say that that is the minimum. It is hoped they will exceed that very substantially."

Mr. Sutherland: "They get \$120,000 if they bring out 200 families?"

Mr. Stewart: "No. They get \$100,000. It is not \$10,000 per month for twelve months, but for ten months."

Mr. Sutherland: "Supposing the company fail to live up to the conditions laid down. What is the penalty?"

Mr. Stewart: "The only penalty one can provide in such case is to stop further payment. That is one of the reasons why we have a provision for payment by the month. . . Month by month they are to report to the Govern-

When the greater part of the daily and weekly press of Canada was giving active support to the policy of the Dominion Government in granting a heavy subsidy to the Canada Colonization Association, a small group of members, which included a majority of the U. F. A. members of the House of Commons, vigorously opposed the grant last year. These members were attacked in the press and in Parliament with some show of ill-temper. They protested against the folly of this undertaking. The case which they presented was ridiculed, and the more aggressive members were themselves criticized or received lukewarm support from a considerable number of the Progressives.

As recent revelations show, the Colonization scheme has proved a complete fiasco, very costly to the Canadian people. In this instance (as in respect to many other controversies which have been witnessed in the Canadian Parliament since 1921) it is only necessary to turn back the pages of Hansard to discover how fully the aggressive members of the U. F. A. group have been justified in the stand which they have taken, by subsequent events.—Editor.

ment, and if there is no reasonable prospect of their reaching the minimum we are to cease to do business with them. That is the proposed agreement, which is not signed."

March 15, 1923:

Mr. Jacobs: "Well, 200 families do not seem to be a very large number when we consider that during last year as many as 10,000 people have left the farms and towns of Canada in one month to go to the United States."

Better to Colonize Own People

Mr. Irvine: "Most of us appreciate the courage displayed by the hon. member for George Etienne Cartier (Mr. Jacobs) in attacking members of his own party, and particularly the Minister of Immigration. . . I submit that it is better to begin to colonize the people who are already in Canada than to go outside for others while our own are walking the streets. Colonization opportunities should first be offered to all residents of Canada, and the employment services should be utilized as recruiting offices in this connection."

Kennedy Definitely Opposed

Mr. Kennedy (West Edmonton): "I want to say frankly that I rise to oppose this immigration policy. My great objection, of course, to the Minister's policy, is his endorsement of the Canada Colonization Association. . . The reason I am opposed to spending money to drum up settlers at the present time is because we can get the same results by retaining the settlers we have already if we are able to give them the railway facilities that they so urgently require."

E. J. Garland (Bow River): "In my opinion there is no use spending millions lavishly to bring people to this country when those already here cannot make a living. . . If it is the determined policy—and I hope it will not be—of this Government to continue with this Canada Colonization scheme. . . I would ask the Minister to pay attention to a des-

patch that appeared in the Financial Post (Here Mr. Garland quoted a statement which showed, incidentally, that although \$175,000 had been spent by the association at that time, 'no settlers had definitely been located,' and that most of the financial men who had supported the association had withdrawn their support). Mr. Garland added: "If this Government intends to go into a real estate scheme of this kind when all the other supporters have dropped out of it, that shows a lack of business sense that is absolutely deplorable, and must cause loss of confidence in the Government amongst the people of this country."

March 20, 1923:

Mr. Stevens: "In my estimation the bargain or arrangement or contract which the Ministers have entered into with the Canada Colonization Company is fraught with very grave possibilities. I think my hon. friend is entering upon a road that will lead him to possible chaos, and perhaps even worse. . . Stop this emigration before dealing with this problem."

Mr. Stewart: "The Canada Colonization Association . . . had the endorsement of the Government which preceded this Government through their Minister of Agriculture. . . The Canadian Pacific Railway lent their endorsement to the scheme. . . Mr. J. S. Dennis . . . does, however, object to the taking of the ten per cent. commission by the organization."

Stop the Leaks

Mr. Woodsworth: "It seems to me that with the Soldiers' Settlement Board in existence, with the Government agents throughout this country and the United

(Continued on page 12)

REALISM AND THE PROSPECTS OF WAR

(The New Age, London, Eng.)

The Earl of Ypres is a realist—that is, in our modern democratic jargon, a militarist. Last week, in his address to the children at Deal Central Schools on the lessons of Empire Day, he warned them:

Prepare you, ye boys and girls, for do not think there will not be any more war, because there will. The millenium has not yet been reached. Although you are only children now, when the next war does come—and come it will—you will be called upon to take your part. Remember the teaching and the training you are receiving today.

How many minutes ago was somebody saying, "War is unthinkable"? The only "unthinkable" element about the coming war is the true reason for it—namely the competition between bankrupt powers to lend money overseas. Any little thinker in the infants' class at Deal might be imagined to say, "Why don't they lend it to themselves?" And the answer would have to be, "They haven't thought of it yet, my dear."

U. F. A. CANDIDATE NOMINATED

James Culle of High Prairie, was nominated as U. F. A. candidate in the forthcoming Grouard by-election, at a convention held at High Prairie on May 30th. Mr. Culle is a farmer by occupation, and has been a resident of High Prairie for the past ten years.

News of the Organization

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information From Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

MARKETING COMMITTEE MEETS JUNE 17TH

An important meeting of the U. F. A. Central Co-operative Marketing Committee will be held at the Central Office, Calgary, on June 17th.

CALL FOR REVALUATION AT FIFTY PER CENT.

Nesbit Local have passed the following resolution: "That this Local is of opinion that with the present handicaps the returned men cannot begin to pay their indebtedness to the Soldiers' Settlement Board, for land and stock; and further, that the Government should allow them a revaluation of fifty per cent."

DON'T LEAVE EVERYTHING TO YOUR ELECTED MEMBERS

Starline Local has now a membership of 41, and there is also a strong U. F. W. A. Local at the same place. Both Locals meet at the same time, as they have a two-roomed school, and afterwards have a joint social meeting, with a program and refreshments. "We sure aim to keep the home fires burning," writes the secretary, S. E. Sorenson, "and hope that every Local will do the same—and stay with it, as we can't expect our leaders to succeed unless we stay behind them."

PRACTICALLY EVERY FARMER ENROLLED

Although only in its second year, Helmsdale Local has enrolled practically every farmer in the district, and 95 per cent. are also members of the Wheat Pool. As there is no schoolhouse, meetings are held in the homes of one of the members, which is centrally located; but it is hoped that the time is not far off when the Local will be able to build a community hall. Twine, gopher poison and other commodities are bought co-operatively, although the distance from a railroad, about twenty miles, is a handicap.

NORTH FORK CELEBRATION

North Fork Local held a very successful celebration on May 24th in the Richfield school grounds. There was a short program by the school children, an address on Queen Victoria by Mr. Woods, and then sports of all kinds. Refreshments were sold, and a good sum was realized thereby for the Local.

ACADIA CONVENTION TO BE HELD JULY 5

Will Meet in Bussard's Hall, Cereal
The Convention Call of the Acadia U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association has been issued as follows:

Excel, June 14th, 1924.

To All Secretaries in Acadia
Constituency:

The annual convention of the Acadia U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. District Political Association will be held in Bussard's Hall, Cereal, on July 5th, 1924, commencing at 10 a.m.

You are reminded that all dues for 1924, which are 10 cents per member of your Local, must be paid before your delegate will be given credentials.

The Board asks that you come pre-

DRIVE ALMOST A CLEAN SWEEP

"Our membership drive has pretty nearly made a clean sweep of this locality," writes the secretary of Winterting Hills Local, B. F. Austin. Mr. Austin encloses the following account of the meeting of May 31st, at which the judges announced the result of the contest between the two teams, which had been jokingly dubbed "Progressive" and "Conservative-Liberal".

"The membership contest closed on this date. The judges announced that the number of members admitted during the contest was 110, bringing the total membership up to 140. Mrs. J. E. King, captain of the 'Progressives', earned a total of 46,400 points, and Mrs. S. W. Vermillion, captain of the 'Conservative-Liberals', earned 23,100 points. The 'Progressives' were declared winners. After a short consultation with her assistants, the captain of the 'Conservative-Liberals' announced a jubilee meeting on Saturday afternoon, June 7th, with supper and dancing. This was very favorably received, although considerable surprise was shown at the promptness in which the old parties carried out their campaign pledges."

pared to discuss Proportional Representation, Possible Reduction of the Number of Members in the Alberta House, and also Ways and Means of Maintaining the High Standard of Efficiency for which our organization is noted.

Remember the date and send a full representation.

Yours truly,

RAY ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Farmers Urged to Answer Employment Questionnaire

New Method of Estimating Harvest
Requirements Adopted by Service

(By William Carnill, Supt. Employment
Office, Calgary)

In the comparatively near future the Employment Service will be called upon to supply the farmers with a large army of workers for the harvest season. To cope with this problem successfully it is essential that much ground work be covered before the labor is actually required. Information must be obtained which will give some idea as to what might be the possible demand.

A survey has to be made to learn where this labor can be recruited. The transportation companies will shortly require the information of us so that they may make the necessary arrangements to handle this movement. Last year over 60,000 harvest laborers were brought to the Prairie Provinces. To recruit such a large number at a season when labor is in great demand by other industries is only possible when full information has been secured.

Replies Disappointing

Various methods have been adopted in the past to secure the necessary information from the farmer. Questionnaires were mailed to individual farmers and

again to U. F. A. Local secretaries, but the percentage of replies has been disappointing.

Realizing that secretaries and farmers are reluctant to make an estimate of the demand, it has been deemed advisable to secure this information by other means. The Director of the Alberta Employment Service has drawn up a questionnaire which is being mailed to all Local secretaries of the U. F. A. The secretary is asked to state if the acreage sown to grain in his district is more or less than in 1923 and what percentage. With this data and the knowledge of the demand last year, Mr. Smitten hopes to be able to make a tentative estimate of the demand throughout the Province.

Out of 1,200 questionnaires mailed last year, only 60 per cent. were replied to, but it is hoped that the response will be better this time. This is a matter of vital importance to the farmer, and should be treated seriously. The employment service is anxious to secure an adequate supply of labor, but it is incumbent upon the farmer to assist us in the matter. Co-operation is necessary, and I would urge each secretary to mail his reply to Mr. Smitten as early as possible.

In the circular sent out by Mr. Smitten, Director of the Employment Service, the writer states that the farmers may rest assured that every effort will be exerted to procure a sufficient supply of labor to insure the harvesting of the crop. "As we have a complete record of the men sent to the farms for the harvest of 1923," he states, "a knowledge of the comparative acreage in crop will permit of a fairly accurate estimate being made."

The questionnaire which Local secretaries are asked to fill out is in the following terms:

U. F. A. Local-----

Dear Sir:

I would estimate that the acreage sown to grain in the district covered by this Local is-----per cent. more (less) than that sown in the year 1923.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

WALTER SMITTEN,
Director,
Alberta Employment Service.

BIG VALLEY TO MUNSON CONVENTION

A convention of the Big Valley to Munson District Association will be held in Morrin on June 18th, beginning at 1 p.m. President Wood will give an address.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

Discussing attacks on E. J. Garland, M.P., in the daily and some other newspapers, the Alberta Labor News says editorially:

Some of the Alberta members say things that do not appeal to the tender sensibilities of some politicians and their newspaper supporters. It will be remembered that when E. J. Garland spoke in the House of Commons last year and referred

to conditions in Alberta his address was hailed as a "tale of woe." He was subjected to the criticism of the professional optimists and newspapers of Alberta, and apart from "The U. F. A." and the Alberta Labor News no fair account of his address was given. When Mr. Garland addressed the House in the budget debate last month his speech was received in the same manner, the Alberta papers with one accord condemning. But if the citizens of Alberta as a whole could have the opportunity of reading Hansard (and it is too bad so few avail themselves of the opportunity), they would not condemn but commend the member for Bow River for his fearless stand on behalf of those whom he represents in Parliament. He made a plea for some relief for the farmers, pointing out that they were weighted down with a load of debt that was too heavy to bear. He appealed for a system of credits which would keep interest charges to a minimum. He was not unduly pessimistic, but fearlessly told the truth about conditions on the prairies. The viewpoint of Mr. Garland, and it is the viewpoint of the majority of the Alberta members, is shown by one extract from his address.

Then follows a quotation from Mr. Garland's speech as reported in Hansard.

By giving an accurate account of proceedings in Parliament, by declining to offer criticism based on unverified "information", by avoiding appeals to prejudice, and by maintaining a high standard of fairness in its columns, the Labor News renders a service to the farmers of the Province, whose policies it interprets for city readers.

* * *

The farmer press owes it to organized labor in the Province to be as fair and accurate in any references which it may make to labor, as the Labor press is in its references to the farmers.

* * *

The wealth of individuals is manifestly less sacred than the lives of the country's youth. If we are to have future wars, the conscription of wealth should precede the conscription of manpower, and should admit of no evasion. The fact that in the last war the young men of Canada did not haggle over the terms of their service cannot fairly be regarded as a reason why the greater sacrifice should be called for before the lesser has been insisted upon.

* * *

"Bertrand Russell, British mathematician and publicist and international pacifist, has been warning America of the dangers of financial imperialism. Speaking at Washington a few days ago, he said, 'American finance is steadily gaining mastery of the destinies of the world, since all nations except Russia and China, whose agricultural populations are willing to endure starvation occasionally as the price of independence of the international money-lenders, must borrow to rebuild and maintain their industrial civilizations.' The whole world need not starve to become independent of the international money-lenders, but it still hunts the enemy in the wrong places."—Ottawa Citizen.

SEND IN ACREAGE SLIPS

The head office of the Wheat Pool are anxious that all members shall send in the slips stating acreage under wheat in 1924. These returns are needed immediately for the annual meeting, and for other business reasons. Local secretaries are requested to take this matter up.

The delegates to the annual meeting are more evenly distributed over the whole territory of the Province, this year, than they were in 1923.

SUFFICIENT TO REFUND ALL FARES

Locals who contributed to the Junior Conference Fund will be pleased to learn that the fund was sufficient to pay the full amount of the railway fares of all delegates who presented credential certificates. The fund enabled boys and girls from the extreme southern and eastern parts of the Province to attend University Week at no greater cost than that of young people living in the vicinity of Edmonton. The delegates expressed most heartily their appreciation of the assistance that had been given them by the various Locals contributing to the fund.

FIRST STEPS TAKEN TOWARDS COLLECTIVE BUYING FOR ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

"As the organization grows and it is found necessary, a board of directors should be elected by the locals to determine a policy. A traveling auditor should be engaged to check up each local co-operative association affiliated, at least once a month. He should meet the local board and see that stocks are moving and credits good, if any.

"Standardization should take place in sales methods, in advertising, in policy, in appearance, and as far as possible all goods handled should be under the trade mark of the association.

What Are Practical Benefits?

"What are the practical benefits that could logically be expected? They are:

"1st. Reductions to each local on account of quantity purchases.

"2nd. Prevents boycotting on the part of wholesalers.

"3rd. Initiates organizations of other locals.

"4th. Stops illegal commissions.

"5th. Enables goods to be manufactured by the wholesale society.

"6th. EDUCATION.

"Briefly, this is what can be expected of this side of the co-operative movement, but this is only one side—Consumers' co-operation.

"On the other side we have producers' co-operation and as we proceed to organize all farm commodities on the true co-operative or pool basis it becomes very evident that some kind of local organization must be formed as an assembling plant for these commodities when they are brought in from the farm.

Logical Centres for Marketing

"Does it not seem feasible that the co-operative store should be the logical centre for this purpose? It does to me, for the simple reason that the overhead will be reduced by the dual work of the local. And further, what better guarantee of success do you want, than having the local co-operative the agency through which the farmer receives returns from his small commodities. And as we develop the one side of the co-operative movement it appears to me that we are laying the foundation or super-structure for the other kind of co-operation."

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION IN ALBERTA

The development of co-operation in Alberta during the past year was outlined in a brief address at the League convention by President Litt, who laid emphasis on the wastage inseparable

from the competitive system. In presenting his annual report T. Swindlehurst of Edgerton, secretary of the League, discussed the importance of co-operation from a civic standpoint, pointing out that the development of a co-operative spirit is essential to the success of the movement. It was a source of strength to the cause of co-operation that W. C. Good, president of the Canadian Co-operative Union, and H. E. Spencer, of Battle River, another ardent co-operator, were members of the Dominion Parliament.

The delegates were welcomed by H. Wallace of Red Deer, who advised co-operators to exercise especial care in the selection of their managers, and gave an outline of the very successful egg pool now in operation in the Red Deer district. The pool was organized in the spring of this year, Messrs. Murray and Van Slyke and the speaker being the committee in charge of the initial arrangements. The pool, said Mr. Wallace, could handle eggs and poultry more cheaply than the Provincial Egg and Poultry Department, and their business totalled \$800 a week. Details of three carloads shipped to date were given as follows:

Car	Cases	Dozens	Average price	
			Price	Dozen
1	456	13680	\$2770.20	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ c
2	448	13440	2806.80	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
3	458	13740	3071.00	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

In addition to these shipments the pool had sold 74 crates to local merchants in April and 91 in May, and a few cases had been shipped to Edmonton.

Speaking of the Central Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Mr. Wallace said that the association's turnover for the year had passed the quarter million mark.

An amendment to the constitution of the League was adopted, admitting to membership producing co-operators as well as consumer co-operative associations.

Co-operative Union of Canada

The advantages of affiliation with the Co-operative Union of Canada were dwelt upon by W. Halsall of Killam, who paid a high tribute to George Keen, secretary of the Union, and "the Canadian George Jacob Holyoke." Associations affiliated to the Union were invariably the most successful, said the speaker. Membership in the Union was a partial insurance against failure through inexperience.

The convention adopted a resolution instructing the directors to co-operate with the U. F. A. Central Office and the Canadian Council of Agriculture in protesting against increase in freight charges under the new classification which has been applied for. Application of the principles of true co-operation in relations with employees, concerning working hours and weekly half holiday, was favored in another resolution. The next convention will be held in Red Deer on June 3rd, 1925.

Among those present at the convention were the following: Messrs. Litt and Swindlehurst, Rasmussen, A. P. Moan, Wetaskiwin; R. M. McCool, Crossfield; Palm, Stone and H. P. Hansen, Bentley; S. S. Sears (U. F. A.), Nanton; W. Halsall, Killam; and M. W. Molyneux, of the U. G. G., Calgary. H. Wallace, of Red Deer, J. E. C. Oldford, Penhold, and L. J. Porter, Red Deer, were also present.

The next convention will be held in Red Deer on June 3rd, 1925.

Sixth Annual Young People's Conference Sets Higher Standard Than Any of Its Predecessors

Well-Balanced Week of Mental Food and Fun for the Farm Young People of Alberta

By Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the U. F. W. A.

In writing this account of University Week I shall try to indicate something of the daily routine of the delegates, the subject material of the lectures, the provision for recreation and in general endeavor to present a bird's-eye view of the Conference.

In order to ensure that every day should yield its full quota of physical and mental activity, it was necessary that the program be carefully planned and rigidly adhered to. We found that this had been admirably arranged by those in charge and an excellently planned program drawn up.

The Daily Program

The day's activities began with the rising bell at 6:45 a.m. This was followed by a physical training period of 45 minutes, the girls under Miss Story and the boys' exercises conducted by Mr. Backman.

Breakfast was from 8 to 9. Promptly at nine o'clock all the delegates assembled in Convocation Hall and the lecture periods followed. Morning lectures from 9 to 12; afternoon 2 to 6; evening 8 to 9:30; lights out 10:30.

The conference opened Wednesday morning with 30 girls and 37 boys in attendance. Miss Montgomery welcomed the girls to the conference and in a brief address outlined to them the daily routine. In her closing words she made a profound impression on the minds of the delegates by introducing the following illustration: She said that "Walter H. Page, ambassador from the United States to England during the late war, wrote to his friends when appointed

The Young People's Conference of 1924 was attended by 82 registered delegates.

saying that he appreciated very highly the honor that had been conferred upon him and hoped that he would be able to reflect worthily the spirit of the great country which he represented."

Ambassadors From Their Communities

In the same way these girls were ambassadors from their respective communities and would indicate to those with whom they came in contact the spirit of their homes and their communities.

Habits Most Valued Possession

On Wednesday morning Prof. Otte-well addressed the Conference taking as his subject, "Something About Habits." He introduced the subject in a new light, inasmuch as the popular conception of a habit is something undesirable that has been acquired and which we should endeavor to get rid of as speedily as possible. Whereas, in reality, our habits are our most valued possessions, and "The sum total of what we are is simply our habits added up."

Classes in Domestic Science

Miss Patrick had charge of the classes in domestic science. Among the subjects taken up was The Home,—that it should be "mechanically convenient; physically, morally, and mentally helpful; stimulating, so that we should be good and do good;" and also "artistically and socially satisfying." She also gave a most instructive address on food values, balanced diet, and eating for health. The girls were greatly interested and immensely pleased with the series of lectures in household economics and home nursing.

Home Nursing

The sessions in home nursing were conducted by Miss Lonsdale. These included illustrated lectures on teeth, eyes, and care of the baby; also practical demonstration on making hospital bed; caring for the home patient, such as taking temperature, bandaging, etc.

The girls filled in the first two recreation periods, of one-half hour each, making flowers under the expert supervision of Miss Chiverton. This proved a most delightful and charming diversion.

The evening sessions began with community singing, always a welcome and valuable addition to any program. This group of young people, however, had the distinction of taking precedence in this respect over all previous Conferences and set a high standard of attainment for succeeding years.

Minister Hopeful of Educational Future

On Wednesday evening the Minister of Education gave an eloquent and inspiring address, preaching the gospel of a "vigorous, happy, contented, rural people." He urged that the first requisite to this end was a higher standard of education and that the basis on which

to build was "not material advancement but spiritual development." He continued that "with this consciousness on the part of the people, in the next ten years, even with the equipment and expenditure we now have, we may achieve marvellous educational attainment."

He reiterated his slogan of "Grade eight standard for every boy and girl in the Province," and the necessity for concerted public opinion on this point. Surely in this respect we can assure the Minister of Education of our whole-hearted support in his essentially practical yet idealistic vision.

Mr. McEachran, in the absence of Dr. Tory, officially welcomed the delegates to the University and outlined to them the place of the University in the life of the Province.

Methods of Grain Marketing

Marketing of Grain was the subject of Prof. Patton's lecture on Thursday morning. He referred to the fact that "since the war Canada takes first place in the world's export trade in grain, and second in world production;" hence the importance of this industry in the life of the nation. He outlined the established methods of marketing grain, as follows: (a) Street sale. (b) Shipping over loading platform — track. (c) Graded storage. (d) Storage subject to grade and dockage. (e) Special bin in case of sample market. (f) Consignment to Wheat Pool.

Morning Talks to the Young People

Each morning Mr. Cameron, of the Department of Extension, gave fifteen-minute talks to the boys and girls. These are short lectures or sermons given in Mr. Cameron's own inimitable way, which will furnish food for thought on many quiet moments and will remain in the hearts and minds of the young people



MRS. R. B. GUNN
President of the U. F. W. A.



MRS. R. CLARKE FRASER
Convener of Young People's Work

when many other incidents will have been forgotten. His Sunday morning sermon was especially fine. His text: Psalm 104—"And I saw a man going forth to his work and to his labor until the evening." Mr. Cameron explained how an effort had been made recently to discover what subjects were most discussed in the present day world. Intensive research in this respect had revealed that in every hundred words used there were only six nouns. These were, in order: time, day, man, place, work, year. That is, the subject of first importance in the minds of men today was man, his place, and his work. So when we hear the young people accused of being unduly frivolous, jazz-loving, and irresponsible, it is well to know that man's life today as in the days of the psalmist is still primarily concerned with the fundamental question of "Man going forth to his work and to his labor until the evening."

An Exciting Evening

Thursday evening was surely a time of great excitement! Prof. Ottewell arranged for a block of seats at the Arena for the delegates to see the famous Commercial Grads in action against the Cleveland Favorite Knits in the international basketball contest. The world famous Edmonton team demonstrated to what a degree of efficiency group activity could attain, and afforded a most unusual opportunity to country boys and girls to witness a contest of this degree of efficiency.

To turn, specifically, to the lecture periods arranged for boys, Dean Howes gave an address in his usual interesting manner, on agriculture. He referred to his work in schools of agriculture and at the University, and urged the necessity of a proper attitude towards the vocation on the part of farm people.

Lectures in Field Husbandry

Several lectures were given in field

husbandry. One of these dealt with pure selected seed grain. Slides were used in illustrating different grains and experiments carried on in this department at the University. One of the points stressed was the need for careful selection of seed types for different kinds of soil.

It was interesting, also, to learn of activities carried on at the University in order to obtain definite knowledge in regard to the most suitable variety of clover for use in the Province. This information was obtained by sending to the United States and to European countries for varieties of clover seed. The seed was then sown in rows at the University, cultivated, and from this research work resulted the Altaswede clover. Many other interesting experiments were outlined such as the endeavor to procure a high yielding smooth-awned barley and to develop an early high yielding variety of corn.

An excursion through the field husbandry barns revealed small threshing machines for threshing plots and numerous devices for cleaning grain.

Cream Testing and Grading

Dairying was the subject of a most interesting address by Mr. Marker. He outlined the system followed in Denmark and the steps we are now taking in Alberta to ensure the same degree of proficiency. The boys were greatly interested in a detailed explanation of cream testing and grading.

A number of lectures were given in animal husbandry and livestock judging. Dr. Talbot, Provincial veterinarian, discussed the feeding and care of horses and ensured a real fund of general and very practical information to these young stockmen.

Saturday morning was taken up with a trip to the Parliament Buildings and a shopping expedition for the girls. The afternoon and evening program was the

annual business session of the Junior U. F. A. A detailed report of this will follow in a later issue.

Higher Standard Than Ever

It is impossible to write a detailed account of the week's activities and many equally interesting and instructive features have been omitted, but space will not permit further description at this time. Suffice to say that the Sixth Annual Conference set a higher standard in every way than that attained at any previous conference.

I think I can safely say that the University authorities who had charge of these young people were exceedingly pleased with the thoughtful, attentive attitude of the delegates and their very evident desire to conform to the rules of the University. And, from the standpoint of the farm people, I wish to express our very sincere appreciation of the efforts put forth by Mr. Ottewell to ensure the successful carrying out of his excellently planned program. Miss Montgomery, in charge of the girls, endeared herself to every delegate. Prof. Patton, who had charge of the boys, was a most successful and popular director. The Conference activities will remain permanently in the minds of all who attended as a well balanced week of mental food and fun, and we shall look forward with greater interest than ever before to the next annual conference.

PREMIER TO SPEAK AT U. F. A. PICNICS

Premier Greenfield will speak at a U. F. A. picnic at Knee Hill Creek, near Acme, on July 3rd; he is also billed to address a U. F. A. picnic at Orkney, on July 4th. A full program of sports is also being arranged for both days.



THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE OF 1924

Farm Young Men and Women at Edmonton During "University Week"—The Building in the Background is Convocation Hall.

Press Comment on the Debate on the Woodsworth-Shaw Amendment

Ottawa Citizen and Saskatoon Progressive Discuss at Length the Issue Involved in Amendment Which Expressed Tariff Policy of the Organized Farmers—Other Comments

"BUDGET NOT IMPERILLED"

(Edmonton Journal)

Only thirteen Progressives supported the budget amendment proposed by Mr. Woodsworth, the Labor member for Centre Winnipeg. But it was almost identical in form, as he pointed out in moving it, with that which was presented a year ago by the Progressive leader. Some of the clauses were taken from the latter word for word. As there was no chance of its passing the House, the Conservatives being more strongly opposed to it than to the budget, and therefore the budget itself was not imperilled by it, it seems strange that more of Mr. Forke's followers did not follow the course adopted by the thirteen who voted for the amendment and, after it was defeated, voted for the main motion. This small group at least maintained its reputation for consistency.

"BUDGET LIGHTS AND SHADOWS"

(Ottawa Citizen)

In the election of 1921, the Liberal members of the present Parliament were elected on a platform containing the following tariff pledge:

Substantial reductions of the burdens of custom taxation be made, . . . that . . . food, machinery, lumber, gasoline, oils, nets, cements and fertilizers be free from duties.

The members of the Progressive party subscribed, *inter alia*, to the following pre-election tariff pledge:

An immediate and substantial all-round reduction of the custom tariff.

The platform of the Independent Labor party contains the following tariff pledge:

Abolition of fiscal legislation that leads to class privilege and removal of taxes on the necessities of life.

On April 24th last, Mr. Woodsworth moved the following amendment to the budget:

Therefore be it resolved, that the best interests of Canada will be served by an immediate and substantial reduction in the tariff on the necessities of life, including foodstuffs, clothing and building materials.

Sixteen voted for the amendment—13 Progressives, two of the Labor party and one Independent. The remainder of the Progressive party voted against further reduction in the tariff. The reasons given by Progressives for voting for or against the amendment, when placed side by side, present an interesting comparison in political logic and ethics, which might be called the "lights and shadows" of Parliament. Some of the "shadows" are here instanced:

* * *

Mr. Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, in his budget speech, said:

It has seemed to me that if I voted for the amendment, which in reality would be a vote of want of confidence, I would have to vote against the budget also.

This reasoning is without foundation in fact, for throughout the whole debate no responsible member of the Cabinet urged that the amendment constituted a vote of lack of confidence.

In "The U. F. A." for May 1st, W. T. Lucas, U. F. A. member for Victoria, Alta., wrote as follows:

While the reductions that have been made are satisfactory as far as they go, the Progressives would have preferred to have seen the reductions made all along the line, and thus have spread the benefits to the people as a whole.

A shadow apparently eclipsed the bright sunrise of Mr. Lucas' hopes, for he voted against the Woodsworth amendment.

Mr. R. A. Hoey, Progressive member for Springfield, Man., said:

Whether this amendment is defeated or not, I do not think the Government should

In view of the general discussion which has been provoked throughout the organization by the vote on the Woodsworth-Shaw amendment to the budget, when the policy unitedly supported by the organized farmers of Canada in successive conventions was maintained by sixteen members of the House of Commons, the press quotations given below will be found of more than ordinary interest. The interest attaching to the quotations from the Ottawa Citizen is unusually great, as the Citizen is freed from every suspicion of political party affiliation, and is recognized as the most independent and the most progressive of Canadian daily newspapers. Some of the Citizen's quotations from budget speeches have already been given in "The U. F. A."—Editor.

look upon its rejection as a repudiation of the principles contained therein, with which we are almost all in agreement.

"Almost all," with the exception of Mr. Hoey, who voted against the Woodsworth amendment. Mr. Lucas and Mr. Hoey appear to be followers of Humpty Dumpty, for in "Alice in Wonderland," Humpty Dumpty said to Alice, "When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

* * *

On the other hand several members stated clearly the moral grounds upon which they gave support to the amendment for a lower tariff and these are the "lights" of the budget debate.

Mr. J. T. Shaw, West Calgary, who seconded the resolution of Mr. Woodsworth, said:

It is the policy upon which I was elected; it is the policy which I intend to support. . . . How can I, elected on a platform containing the principles outlined in the amendment justify my vote against the amendment by telling my constituents that there is some rule of the House which says that this would mean a vote of want of confidence in the Government.

Mr. E. J. Garland, member for Bow River, said:

I intend to support the amendment because it represents the principles upon which I appealed to the electorate and upon which I was elected.

Mr. H. E. Spencer, member for Battle River, said:

That amendment is very similar to the platform on which I was elected—the platform which I have stood by since I entered Canadian public life, the platform I believed in last year—and to the amendment I supported last year. Therefore I cannot see anything in it which will prevent me voting for it this year also.

Mr. Robert Gardiner, member for Medicine Hat, said:

I propose to vote for the amendment because it represents the platform upon which I was elected and I am not going to vote against my convictions or against the platform upon which I sought the suffrage of the people.

Mr. W. C. Good, member for Brant, said:

I prefer to vote for the obvious intention of the amendment rather than reject it on technical grounds.

Miss Agnes Macphail, member for Southeast Grey, said:

I will support the Woodsworth amendment because I believe in the principles laid down in it, because it is part of the platform on which I was elected. . . . I

am not going to depart from the supporting of principles I believe in on technical grounds.

The names of the sixteen who did not consider their pre-election promises as so many "scraps of paper", but kept faith with the pledges made to their constituents, are: P. Elliott, Dundas, Ont.; W. C. Good, Brant, Ont.; Miss Macphail, Southeast Grey, Ont.; L. P. Bancroft, Selkirk, Man.; O. R. Gould, Assiniboia, Man.; J. Ward, Dauphin, Man.; J. S. Woodsworth, Centre Winnipeg; M. N. Campbell, Mackenzie, Sask.; A. J. Lewis, Swift Current, Sask.; Geo. Coote, Macleod, Alta.; E. J. Garland, Bow River, Alta.; Wm. Irvine, East Calgary; J. T. Shaw, West Calgary; D. M. Kennedy, West Edmonton, Alta.; H. E. Spencer, Battle River, Alta.

[The name of Robert Gardiner, Medicine Hat, Alta., was accidentally omitted.—Ed.]

"AN INTERESTING HANSARD"

In a general review of the debate on the budget the Citizen said under the above heading:

It is seldom that one day's report of the House of Commons debates gives such an illuminating cross-section of the political parties as does the Hansard of last Thursday. On the front page, Mr. Walter G. Mitchell's resignation as a member of the House is announced. The last speech in the report, before the House divided on the budget at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, is by Miss Agnes C. Macphail. From the privileged interests of St. James Street in Montreal, who have several representatives like Mr. Mitchell on both sides of the House, to the plain country folk who are represented by members like Miss Macphail, almost every gradation of political opinion is reflected in the report of the speeches.

The Conservative spokesmen are Messrs. Meighen and Baxter. A gentle transition is made from the Conservative opposition to the Government side of the House in the political views of Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Minister of Militia and Defence. Slightly more to the Liberal left are to be found the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, Messrs. Mackenzie King and Ernest Lapointe.

The next gradation is across from the Government's side to Mr. T. A. Crerar in the Progressive group. Mr. Crerar sits with the Progressives but thinks with the Liberals. Messrs. Caldwell and Morrison, the one from New Brunswick and the other from Saskatchewan, might be found a few degrees farther to the left than Mr. Crerar, but virtually Liberals who happen to be sitting with others in the group called Progressives.

The remaining speakers for the day, Messrs. Gardiner of Medicine Hat and Garland of Bow River, and Miss Macphail, member for Southeast Grey, might be taken as fairly representative of the small radical group in the House. They mustered 16 in number on the division in favor of Mr. Woodsworth's amendment, to reduce the tariff on goods that are of most direct concern to the consumers.

The Hansard discloses an interesting change in the political thought of Canada from the dull days when parties could be lined up like supernumeraries, with wooden swords in a stage battle, behind rival leaders. With the situation as it is developing in Canada, too, it is interesting to realize that the radical ideas of Messrs. Gardiner and Garland, expressed with much ability, may in a few years come to be regarded as moderate—as Ramsay MacDonald's views are generally regarded in Great Britain.

In another editorial discussing the amendment, the Citizen remarked that some members of Parliament could vote against a

Conservative amendment for higher tariffs "with great gusto", but that to vote against "a Labor amendment for lower tariffs may be difficult to explain when they get back home. The people who sent them to Ottawa with banners flying in favor of freer trade are not so well versed in the niceties of Parliamentary tactics."

The Citizen declared that Mr. Woodsworth "could get along quite well with the Progressives, but some of the members from Saskatchewan and Manitoba who sit in the House under that guise are no more Progressive than Messrs. Marler, McCrea and certain others who sit on the Government side calling themselves Liberals are Liberal."

"Mr. Woodsworth writes a weekly article for The Progressive, and it is fairly well known that some of the Saskatchewan members have tried to have that article suppressed. To the credit of The Progressive, they failed. But it gives a little glimpse of the political make-up of some of the gentlemen who are sailing under false colors in the Progressive group. They are tares among the wheat, and the Woodsworth amendment will serve a useful purpose in helping to turn the searchlight upon them."

"VIRTUALLY IGNORED TECHNIQUE OF PROCEDURE"

The Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg declared that the members who supported the Woodsworth amendment and also the budget "virtually ignored the technique of Parliamentary procedure." It said in reference to the amendment:

"The split in the Progressives on the Woodsworth amendment was more on a question of procedure than on principle. There is no doubt whatever that if the Woodsworth resolution had been an isolated resolution and divorced from the budget it would have secured practically unanimous support from the Progressives, for it was in accord with their platform. The budget vote, however, is on a motion that the House go into committee of Ways and Means, and an amendment to such a motion is traditionally a request for redress of grievances. All of the Progressives recognized that the concessions contained in the budget were, in a measure, a redress of grievances and the promise of further redress. In such circumstances the majority felt that a vote which might lead to the defeat of the Government and the loss of the concessions, was practically a vote against their own policies, and, therefore they felt constrained to vote against the amendment and for the budget as a step in the right direction. Those who voted for the amendment and afterwards for the budget virtually ignored the technique of Parliamentary procedure. It was a difference of viewpoint on a question of procedure, and not at all a difference of principle with regard to the tariff."

"THE MEANING OF THE BUDGET VOTE"

(Saskatoon Progressive, an official paper of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association)

It is difficult to stir up excitement on the result of the budget vote. A contest in which the outcome is known after the first round is generally tedious until the knockout comes fifteen or twenty rounds later. That was the case with the budget debate at Ottawa. It had hardly gone past its preliminary stages before it was known that the Government, although it would lose a few supporters, would gather in sufficient Progressive votes to make its passage certain. So the budget carried with a large majority, half a dozen Liberals bolting, the Conservatives voting solidly against, and the Progressives, with the exception of one or two, voting for. The Woodsworth amendment, which called for much more drastic reductions than were proposed by the Government, found only sixteen supporters, Woodsworth, Shaw, Irvine and thirteen Progressives, including Miss Macphail, being the only members rising in favor of the amendment.

The result, so far as figures are concerned, was very apparent: it had been from the outset of the debate. But what of the intangible results? What of the political result: the effect on parties and political groups? The Liberal party, which is the

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one at present entrusted with the Government of Canada, was put into power on a platform which pledged it to substantial and immediate tariff reductions; reductions generally understood and stated to be greatly in excess of those exposed to view in the tariff proposals upon which the vote has just been taken. The party did not have a majority in the House, mustering, as a matter of fact, one or two less than half the membership in the House of Commons. In the House, however, sat some sixty-five Progressives, elected on a platform almost identical as far as tariff matters are concerned, with the Liberal platform. It is not our desire to condemn the Progressives for the action a majority of their numbers took; in fact we did excuse them in a former issue on the grounds, not of political expediency, but of economic expediency. They are still entitled to freedom from abuse because they seized upon a little tariff relief, which they and their constituents consider highly desirable, even though they surrendered some of their political independence in doing so.

Vote Discouraging

At the same time it must be pointed out that the vote is discouraging to those who desire to see a change for the better in political matters in Canada. The Liberals, with half a dozen exceptions, voted manfully for a policy directly opposed to the policy for which they voted manfully last year when Mr. Fielding made his famous pronouncement about tariff stability. They voted against their own platform as expressed in the Woodsworth amendment. The Progressives, those of them who did not support the Woodsworth amendment, voted against their own platform and the policy outlined in the Forke amendment of a year ago. The Conservatives voted solidly against the measure, although they spent the greater part of the last session in denouncing the Government for not doing something along the line they have now adopted. Who, of the members of the Canadian House of Commons, are in favor of low tariff and who are in favor of high? One would think that after the budget debate had lasted for a month and a vote had been taken, it would be possible to answer that question. But it is not. Party and the consideration of party came into the affair. Men voted for the Government proposals who were in favor of higher tariff: men voted for the same proposals, although they were bound to fight for lower tariff.

It is possible that the majority of the House of Commons were in favor of the tariff and taxation measures outlined by Shaw and Woodsworth. The vote, if it had been taken in a House composed of citizens of Canada and not of residents within certain political boundaries, would have let the people of Canada know what a majority of their representatives thought about the tariff. Now all is suspicion. The Government is accused of having bought Progressive votes by certain concessions. The Progressives are accused of having sold their independence for a mess of tariff pottage none too nourishing. Nothing is certain except that Mackenzie King saved the day for his party and that is a matter of very little importance beside the important ideal that members of the House of Commons should be free to vote according to the dictates of their consciences without regard to the fate of any party or any public man. McMaster has gone back to the Liberal fold after escaping unchased last session. A well-meaning, sincere man, Mr. McMaster, but so long bound up with political parties that he is apparently unable to discern that the purpose of honest men can be achieved without the use of the old-fashioned party machinery which has been used in the cultivation of Canadian political fields since the time of Confederation. Only one clear-cut conclusion can be drawn from the result of the budget vote, and that is, that there is room and need in Canada for public representatives not concerned with political expediency.

DEPRESSED BY OUTSPOKEN EDITORIAL CRITICISM

A Correspondent's View

The staff correspondent of the Winnipeg Tribune at Ottawa, J. A. Stevenson, writing in a recent issue on the budget vote, re-

marks that the more progressive of the Farmer members, while they like Mr. Forke personally, "accuse him of being more interested in the preservation of the Government's tenure of power than in the advancement of the principles which the Progressive party was elected to further," and adds:

"The Saskatchewan Progressives who followed Mr. Forke on this occasion are in deep dolor over outspoken editorial criticism of their attitude in 'The Progressive,' the local organ of the party which assailed them for their abdication of their principles; and last week the Ottawa Citizen, long a steady supporter of the Progressive cause, draws, in a leading editorial, a very unfavorable contrast, embellished with quotations from speeches, between the subservience of Mr. Forke and his cohorts and the courage and independence of the 16 who stood by their principles.

Get Little Satisfaction

"What many of the defaulting Progressives now realize is that they have by their action put abundant and very effective ammunition in the hands of rivals who intend to challenge their right to renomination, and that their chances of securing re-endorsement are in many cases quite slim. Some of them have already abandoned hope, and are exploring the possibility of securing a Liberal nomination by a timely transfer of allegiance, but they can get very little satisfaction from the Liberal managers, because the latter realize that a renegade Progressive is not likely to be a satisfactory candidate."

COLONIZING CANADA AT \$5,714 A SETTLER

(Continued from page 5)

States, and Europe, we ought to have sufficient machinery to do the work that is required to be done along these lines, and we ought not to commit ourselves to any private company that undoubtedly has, in one form or another, profit and gain in view . . . there ought to be a strict accounting for every dollar that is spent by this Parliament, and we ought to know exactly the purpose to which it is being applied. . . . It is more essential to stop the leaks than to keep pumping people in."

Better Use for the Money

Mr. Kellner: "I believe that if the Government would take the money it is proposed to grant to the Western Canada Colonization Association and with it go out and try to organize some form of marketing societies, that would look after the home market at any rate, they would do a real service."

March 22, 1923:

Mr. Shaw: "There is one point in regard to which I have very serious objection to the Government's policy. I refer to the Canada Colonization Company. This scheme was born in the heads of various transportation and manufacturing interests. . . . The Government has apparently no written agreement with that organization, but it has agreed to pay them \$100,000 this year, of which \$40,000 has already been paid. I think that the Government can without loss of dignity simply refuse to subsidize the organization further and put this matter of possible immigration from the United States into the hands of its own responsible agents."

Mr. Lucas: "I hope the Government will fully realize the responsibility they will be assuming in letting it appear to the country that this Canada Colonization Association is being backed by the Dominion Government."

Mr. Warner: "I do not know that I am prepared to back up this bargain with a Canada Colonization Association because I do not know enough about the company's affairs. . . . When I was approached in regard to this matter I had a certain amount of suspicion. I was simply suspicious about the matter and did not go in. Still the association may be all right. Still, that is not the reason I would oppose the Government linking up with this association. . . . I would rather see the Government take full responsibility for an immigration policy. . . . I am ready to support the Government in passing this item if they can prove to the House that they are going to pay competent agents with the money."

Mr. Jelliff: "I am doubtful, sincerely doubtful, even if this Colonization Associa-

tion should be all right, whether it is going to obtain the results that we have in view. I do not think the immigration policy of the Minister goes far enough."

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Editor, "The U. F. A."

Dear Sir:

The director of the Employment Service for Canada has called my attention to an article which appeared in the Canadian Congress Journal. This article was by Mr. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, and I am of opinion was copied from your paper. While the article is very fine and will no doubt materially assist in straightening out some of the difficulties experienced in the handling of farm labor there are two passages which may give a wrong impression regarding the functions of the employment offices.

Mr. Scholefield suggests that the conference of employment officials held in March, which he attended, discussed the question of establishing a standard wage and further on suggests that central offices of farmers' organizations circularize local units urging them to assist the Employment Service of Canada in its efforts to establish adequate supplies of labor and a standard wage. The Employment Service does not interfere with wages and conditions of employment. We are anxious always to avoid prejudicing the rights either of employers or employees to arrange conditions of employment. Our offices will endeavor to secure an adequate supply of labor at rates fixed by the farmers themselves and should a standard rate be agreed upon by the farmers we will faithfully advise farm labor applicants to that effect and do everything possible to secure the needed supply of labor at such rate.

I would appreciate this correction being made as we are very anxious to avoid anything that will tend to create the impression that our offices in the performance of their work exercise influence over wages and conditions of employment.

Yours very truly,

W. SMITTEN,

Director, Employment Bureaus.
Edmonton, Alta.

AN EASY QUESTION TO ANSWER

Editor, "The U. F. A."

I would like to ask for a little space in our paper. In regard to the oleomargarine question and the prohibitory regulation, I noticed some of our members of Parliament ask the U. F. A. how they shall vote, as they consider it a serious question. For my part, it seems to be an easy question.

I am a firm believer in free trade and equality before the law, but if I expect to be free myself I must give my fellow citizen an equal chance. Now, suppose the people who want oleo had the power and prohibited us farmers from making dairy butter. What an unjust law that would be! Some will say that oleo is not as good a food, or that it is wholly unfit for food, which I believe myself. But if others think differently, they have that right, and woe to the man who takes away such a right. If we as farmers cannot make a living on the farm we will quit and build some oleo factories and give the people what they want. I believe, as far as the work is concerned, I would just as soon make oleo as milk cows.

But let us mention some other articles that are sold, that are destroying life and health wholesale—tobacco, beer and whisky, a curse to the nation and our worst enemy. Yet it is sold without stint, everywhere. For my part, I would not want any of these things in my house; yet if my neighbor thinks differently from me and wants them, he has as much right to have what he wants as I have to have what I want. That's the only way we can have peace.

And so in bigger things; if I want free trade I must give the same to others. That is the Golden Rule, and good enough for me. Let us do away with this cursed tariff; we need it no more than a cat needs two tails. And let us vote for principles and not for capital. Let us do to others as we would have them do to us. That is equality—and that only.

FRED HANSEN.

Entwistle, Alta.

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J. H. LAMB,

Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.
Edmonton, May 31st, 1924.

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FREE TRADE, PROTECTION, OLEO AND
NEW ZEALAND BUTTER

Editor, "The U. F. A."

Dear Sir:

If you have not had a surfeit of oleomargarine, may a word of comment on the letter of the Seven Members be permitted?

The statement, on the face of it, is a complete reply to those who have been seeking to influence them against the admittance of this commodity. Let it also be freely admitted that we are all too careless and inexperienced in the matter of framing our political platforms. Had this matter of competitive substitutes for our dairy produce been clearly foreseen and considered, it is not likely that "free trade in foodstuffs" would have been approved.

Our members are quite justified in pointing out the difficulty which such errors create for them in Parliament; they are quite right in asking for a due measure of consistency on the part of their constituents. The source of all the confusion, as it seems to the writer, is to be found in the persistent habit of thinking of Free Trade and Protection as systems together with the associations, good or bad, which history attaches to them. The one thing we should now clearly recognize is that as systems neither the one nor the other is of service to our movement and should therefore have no place in our political thinking. The tariff as a means of equalization is a necessary instrument for any economic and political community which desires a diversified and settled life. Mixed farming is being strongly urged for Western Canada; the dairying industry is being encouraged—in political speeches. But if cheap substitutes for butter are introduced, if cheaply produced and transported butter is allowed to come in free, these exhortations become a mere mockery. The case for an equalization tax on New Zealand butter is unanswerable from the point of view of the Farmers' party. It does not require a Farmers' party in the U. S. to impose it.

Our Farmer members are much concerned about acting on principle. One would have thought that a comprehensive principle lies implicit in their position as the representatives of an exploited section of the community.

To the farmer who believes in this attempt to redress an adverse balance the following sentences from the members' statement are not very reassuring: "The real question at issue . . . Is it right to prohibit the manufacturing and sale of a food if some people want it?"

And again, with increased unction: "It is the duty of Parliament to legislate at each session in the interests of the whole people". We do not hear of deputations of consumers clamoring to Parliament for oleomargarine, but we do hear of pressure from the manufacturing interests.

Our members seem to be "broadening out" wonderfully in the Eastern atmosphere. Many are beginning to wonder if a Legislative Assembly in a prairie atmosphere would answer our political needs better.

G. CHRISTIE.

Eckville.

MEMBERS STAND FOUR SQUARE

Editor, "The U. F. A."

In a communication printed in your May 15th issue, your correspondent starts out by saying that the principle of free trade should have no place in the farmers' movement. But in his whole letter he offers no argument in support of his opening statement.

What Mr. Christie really seems to want is to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. Our real representatives at Ottawa are not wobbling on this question; they stand four square with their eyes on the guiding star of our great organization: "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none. If the 'poor' in our cities" or any other people wish to buy and use oleo, they should certainly be allowed to do so, so long as it is fit for human consumption. Because I am growing wheat, I see no reason why I should ask the Government to prohibit the use of rye or barley flour; yet there would be just as much reason in that as in prohibiting oleo because I am making butter.

Mr. Christie says: "Surely the farmer is entitled to the protection of the present prohibitory law." I claim, Sir, that neither the farmer nor any one else is entitled to protection at the expense of some one else, in this case, the consumer pays the shot.

Tariff for revenue seems to be necessary at the present time, but when any industry requires protection, it at once ceases to be an asset and becomes a liability, by increasing the tax on the consumers of the product. And when consumers so greatly outnumber the producers of any one article, I submit that first consideration is due to the interest of the consumers.

The proviso in the closing sentence of Mr. Christie's letter is certainly a gem. How he is going to further the cause of economic equality by taxing one class to give to another is beyond my understanding? He surely is not serious!

Brother farmers, do not be misled by any such red herring dragged across the trail. Ever since Confederation we have had a protective tariff in Canada. Who pays for it? We do. Has it made us rich? No, nor ever will. Now, when we have got a small measure of relief, is not the time to slacken our efforts in this direction. Do not let us be found guilty of trying to increase the burden of our fellow worker by adding any additional tax on his food.

DONALD SINCLAIR.

Vulcan.

DELEGATES ELECTED TO ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 2)

given first, and this delegate is a trustee of the Company for the current year.

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Province of Alberta

TAX RECOVERY ACT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a list of lands in the several Improvement Districts in the Province, against which proceedings have been begun under the Tax Recovery Act, being Chapter 122, Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1922, appears in the Alberta Gazette, published on the 15th day of May, 1924, and unless all arrears of taxes and costs are paid on or before the 15th day of December, 1924, a certificate of title will issue to the Department of Municipal Affairs in the right of the Province.

A copy of the said list may be seen in the Department of Municipal Affairs during office hours.

J. H. LAMB, Deputy Minister,
Department of Municipal Affairs.
Dated at Edmonton this 6th day of May, 1924.

WHEN IN EDMONTON
MAKE

**The Corona
Hotel**

"YOUR" HEADQUARTERS

Rates that are Reasonable.

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Section

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COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U. F. A." Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

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Best of
them All



There are many safe
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ments, but none can
"hold a candle" to Life
Insurance for protection
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**Great-West
Life**
INSURANCE COMPANY

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GARMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF all kinds cleaned or dyed. Price list and information upon request. Empire Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 234-236 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

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STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES, RASPBERRIES, loganberries, tomatoes, corn, plums, pears, etc. Write for price lists. Prices low. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B. C.

FRUITS DIRECT FROM GROWER. WRITE for prices. Highland Farm, Box 286, Mission City, B. C.

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LUMBER DIRECT—SPECIAL PRICES TO U. F. A. Locals. Write for Delivered Price List and Free Plan Folder. Farmers Mutual Lumber Co., Tower Building, Vancouver.

POULTRY AND EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS HEADED by Alberta Provincial Show first prize tom. Eggs, 30c each. Lyle Poultry Farm, Gleichen, Alta.

FARM LANDS

THE OREGON COUNTRY—JUST FOUR days drive, where thousands of acres of good land are available, at reasonable prices and easy terms. Roads from United States boundary in fine condition, hard surfaced almost entire distance. See the growing crops and satisfy yourself as to our climate, production and resources. Gasoline 22c per gallon. Excellent camp grounds. Hospitable people. Write for FREE road map and other literature to Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 65 Fifth Street, Portland, Oregon.

QUARTER SECTION SEVEN MILES north west of Tofield, will exchange for car, improved city property or horses; value fourteen hundred. For particulars apply R. W. Pincott, Tofield, Alberta.

OLDS DISTRICT, 320 ACRES MIXED farm. Sell on improvement plan. No payment or interest three years. Wittichen's Limited, Calgary.

Farm Lands

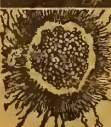
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FLOUR**

My dear, you just can't help baking better bread and cakes and things. Do order some today and see.

WOOL

Realize double the price for your wool by having it sent to us as Custom Work.

YARNS

35c a lb. and 1½ lbs. of washed wool for every lb. of yarn. This yarn sells for \$1.00 to \$1.25 a lb., realizing you from 60c to 75c a lb. for your wool.

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75c a lb. and 1½ lbs. washed wool for every lb. of blanketing. This blanket is worth \$1.50 a lb.; made in 6, 8, 10, 12 lbs. per pair.

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BE SURE OF FAIR RATES AND AMPLE PROTECTION.

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COAST

EASTERN
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UNITED
STATES

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